



Our correspondent Andrei Knyazev took these photos during the Moscow International Peace Marathon which has become the central event of the traditional Physical Culture Day. Muscovites mark the day on August 13, with mass running events being organized to the city's stadiums and parks. This year taking part were over 6,000 runners, aged between 14 and 80, including guests from 18 countries of four continents. In the bottom photo you see Lev Khilerman, USSR, the marathon winner.

Karpov and Chiburdanidze in the lead

FIDE has published a new rating for 3,350 male and 685 female players based on their performance in the past six months.

In the men's top ten, world champion Anatoly Karpov leads with 2,710 points. The women's top ten is led by Soviet world champion Maya Chiburdanidze with 2,410 points.

Football

Moscow Spartak attacking the Tbilisi Dynamo goal in a USSR Championship match in Moscow which was won by the host 5-1, who then moved up into third place. Gavrilov and Cherenkov scored two goals each. The championship is led by Despropolovsk Dnepri, followed by last year's champion Minsk Dynamo.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev



ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS OVER

On August 14, the closing day of the world athletics championships in Helsinki, the USSR picked up two gold medals, as 18-year-old Sergei Bubka took pole vault with a jump of 670 cm and Sergei Lovachyov, Alexander Troshchilo, Nikolai Charachet, and Viktor Markin passed the baton to victory in the 4x400 m relay. The night before, 19-year-old Gennadiy Avdeyenko of the USSR won the men's high jump, springing to 232 cm. Barlier, gold medals had also been awarded to Tamara Bykova, Sergei Litvinov, and Yekaterina Posenko. The Soviet total of 23 medals breaks down into six gold, six silver, and 11 bronze awards.

GIBBONS SHARES IMPRESSIONS

A US junior basketball team did poorly in their three recent friendlies in Moscow against their USSR counterparts now priming for the under-20 world championships in Spain.

US head coach Gordon Gibbons commented: Our boys are quite young, all under 18. Though we played in the Florida team (series) of the US champions, we have guys from various states. They played with enthusiasm, and there is nothing I can blame them for. This is one among many teams in the under-18 age group set up in the States under its Olympic programme.

The current Soviet No. 1 ace is definitely Sabonis, who would be an asset to any American pro club. He is still quite young and I assume he'll attend the junior world championships in Spain. I'm looking forward to the USSR-US encounter there. It is our first time in the Soviet Union. In Moscow we attended several Tournaments of Soviet Nations events, which were excellently organized. It was a real sports holiday.

Vladimir McMillin

among them world record (237 cm) holder Zhi Jianhua of China. But this time he dropped out after clearing only 229 cm. Seven athletes tried their luck at 232 cm but Avdeyenko was the only one to succeed at first go. Tyke Peacock (USA) equaled him but with a greater number of tries and thus placed second, while the Chinese jumper placed third. Standing 202 cm and weighing 84 kg, Avdeyenko took up athletics nine years ago. The first world athletics championship produced a lot of excitement, drawing over 2,000 entrants from 150 countries to compete in 41 sports. Of world record-holders, Tiline Lillak of Finland and the GDR's female and American male sprinters proved creditable.

Mery Decker of the US out-

stripped her women's 100 m and 200 m. 22-year-old 19-year-old won the shot-put. Gail of Norway won the 100 m marathon, and Robert De la of Australia won the 100 m marathon.

Despite quite a solid medal haul for the USSR, it failed to enter the boys' triple jump, the boys' women's 100 m and 200 m events, and the men's 800 m, 1,500 m and 5,000 m and there were disappointments in other events, too. The coaches and athletes will have to work hard to prepare for the Olympics, where competition, especially from the West, will be very keen.



Rugby

The traditional USSR Rugby Federation Cup tournament is being held in Moscow. The part are two teams, as well as Poland. The day was won by Italy, but they so championship holder, directly with Poland. The photo which was the upper part of the European championship. The USSR will be invited August 24.

Volleyball: exciting meets in the offing

The current volleyball season has an extremely busy programme. In September the GDR will host the European championship and in October Los Angeles will hold a pre-Olympic week. Volleyball greets, among them the USSR, Japan, Cuba, China, the US, and Brazil are now holding friendly games and attending various tournaments.

Aspiring to make a grand comeback, Japan recently sent its women's side to the USSR for a series of live games in Moscow and Odessa, of which they won four.

The USSR, the 1980 Olympic champions, will face the world champions and world holders, to four games in August 22-23 in Krasnodar. August 25-26 in Moscow promises to be very exciting, with an imminent showdown of the Asian and European styles.

The annual Vladimir Lenin Memorial games, to be held in Odessa August 23-31, will be the world's top volleyball tournament—like USSR, Brazil, Russia, China, the US, Italy, Japan, and several others.

Vyacheslav Trushin

PENTATHLON NEWS

Perille Sverr of Denmark totalled 5,229 points to win Poland's open women's pentathlon championship. She left behind Coyleine Bager of France, Maria Larsson of Sweden, Martine

Goodrich of West Germany and hostess Anna Bajen. Most of the champions' entrants are planning to compete at the world championships due late this August or early September in Garmisch.



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Address: 16/2 Gorky Street, Moscow, USSR. Published twice a week. Index 40078.

MN INFORMATION

Politbureau weekly meeting

At its regular weekly meeting the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee approved the results of the meeting with Party veterans which took place at the CPSU Central Committee. The meeting between Comrade Yuri V. Andropov and the Secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee with Party veterans was stated to be an important socio-political event, convincing proof of the monolithic unity of Party ranks, and of all generations of Soviet people in the struggle for the triumph of Communism, ideals in their loyalty to the CPSU, and to the great cause of Lenin. The meeting demonstrated the Party's deep respect for its glorious veterans, its constant concern for the preservation and growth of the revolutionary front, and the expansion of Leninist traditions to Party life, and for the consolidation of its links with the masses.

The Politbureau approved General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Comrade Yuri V. Andropov's talk with W. Wimpfinger, President of the International Association of Machinebuilders and Aerospace Workers (USA), and Vice-President of the American AFL-CIO labour association. Wimpfinger was in the USSR as leader of a labour delegation.

The Politbureau considered steps to be taken to speed up scientific and technological progress in the national economy. In an adopted resolution a whole series of measures were outlined aimed at ensuring over the next few years (and based on the accelerated introduction of advanced technological processes) the production by Soviet enterprises of medicines, equipment, instruments, and other goods in so way inferior to the best contemporary models.

The resolution also contained a set of measures aimed at raising the responsibility of collectives of associations, plants, ministries, departments, as well as that of management for the faster introduction of scientific and technological achievements into the national economy.

The Politbureau considered a number of other matters.

Jubilee exhibition at

the USSR National Fair

A show entitled "From the First All-Union Exhibition to the USSR National Fair", which has opened at the USSR All-Union Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow, is dedicated to the First All-Union Exhibition of Agriculture, Crafts and Industry, which was set up sixty years ago on the site of present-day Gorky Park to demonstrate the achievements of the young Soviet state to industry and agriculture.

The Fair today, consisting of 79 pavilions and nearly 300 exhibitions on various subjects, disseminates knowledge about new technologies and advances in science, industry and agriculture.

The Fair, a favourite place of recreation for Muscovites and their guests, is visited by more than ten million people every year. 163 hectares of its territory is covered with gardens and parks.

YURI ANDROPOV: THE USSR IS FOR PEACE ON EARTH AND IN OUTER SPACE

NEW SOVIET INITIATIVES

The Soviet Union would like to have a level of agreement with the USA which would ensure normal, stable and good relations, to the mutual benefit of both sides and to the great advantage of world peace, stressed Yuri Andropov at his meeting in the Kremlin with the American Senators Claiborne Pell, Russell Long, Paul Sarbanes, Dale Bumpers, Patrick Leahy, Jim Sasser, Donald Riegle, Howard M. Metzenbaum, and Dennis DeConcini, who are visiting the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

In discussing the problem of limiting strategic armaments, Yuri Andropov gave prominence to an issue of critical importance—the meaning and very real threat of the arms race spilling into space. Referring to this race for a complete ban on the use of force both in space itself and from space towards earth, which he had earlier outlined, Yuri Andropov set forth major new Soviet initiatives in this field.

The Soviet Union deems it necessary to agree on a total



Yuri Andropov's meeting with American Senators in the Kremlin.

ban on the testing and development of all space-based weapons for striking at targets on earth, in the air and in space.

The USSR proposes a radical solution to the question of anti-satellite weapons—that agreement be reached on the abolition of existing anti-satellite systems and that the development of new systems be banned. The USSR will submit its

detailed proposals on this issue to the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly. The Soviet Union pledges not to be the first to place any form of anti-satellite weapons in space, i.e., it is introducing a unilateral moratorium on such launches for the whole period of time during which other nations, the United States included, follow suit.

Our decision provides a further concrete demonstration of the Soviet Union's goodwill and of its determination to strengthen peace and the security of peoples. It is my hope that the United States will follow our example, Yuri Andropov emphasized.

(Continued on page 2)

IN THE NAME OF LIFE

The Sixth Assembly of the World Council of Churches, an organization with a membership of 50 million believers, demonstrated the high degree of responsibility felt by religious leaders for the protection of life on earth. The results of the Assembly were in harmony with those of the International Moscow meeting between representatives of different religions, "To Save the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe", and of other peace forums and rallies.

This was said at a press conference.

Interco in Moscow by Archbishop Pitirim of Volokolamsk, who headed the Russian Orthodox Church delegation in the Assembly, which took place in the Canadian city of Vancouver.

This was a highly representative forum, both geographically and in terms of faith, stressed Archbishop Pitirim, attended by 600 delegates from a hundred countries, representing three hundred different churches and associations. Special prominence at the forum was given

Soviet people support Palestinian cause

Soviet people support the Arab peoples' just fight against Israeli aggression and imperialist intrigues. They also back the Palestinians demand for their own independent state. This was declared at a public meeting in Moscow. The meeting was held to discuss the forthcoming international conference on Palestine in Geneva which is to be held in accordance with the decision adopted by the United Nations.

The PLO Chargé d'Affaires to the USSR, Mr. R. M. Al-Shaar, read a telegram addressed to

the meeting by Yassir Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive. In his telegram, Yassir Arafat expressed gratitude to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade Yuri Andropov, and to all Soviet people for the constant support they have been giving to the Palestinian people and all the peoples fighting for independence.

The meeting was attended by the heads of a number of Arab country's diplomatic missions to the Soviet Union.

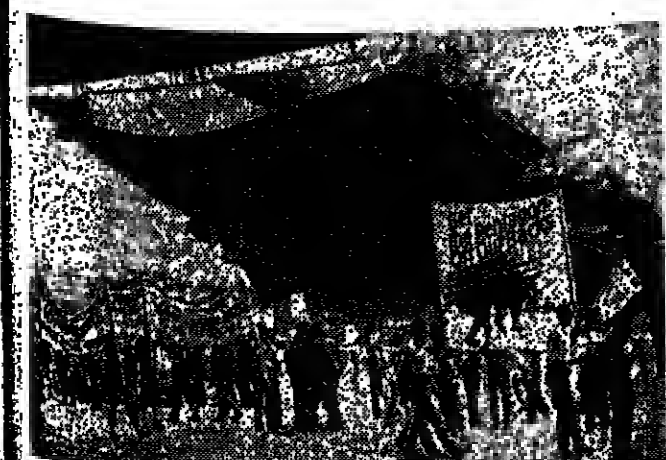
LATEST NEWS FROM SALYUT-7

The work being achieved in space by Soviet cosmonauts Lyakhov and Alexandrov, the crew of the Salyut-7 orbital station, is described by Viktor Blagov, Deputy Flight Director. The past week marks the end of one stage: the cosmonauts' work in space and the beginning of another one. On Sunday, August 14, the station was separated from the automatic Kosmos-1443 spaceship, which had been part of the complex since March 10. This ship had brought up into space more than three tonnes of equipment, instruments, food, and other cargo.

All this was transported by the cosmonauts onto Salyut-7, the empty cargo bay of the station being filled with discarded equipment and various waste. The recoverable apparatus, incorporated into a Kosmos-1443, was filled with 350 kilograms of cargo and satellites await its return with excitement. It carries photographic and cine films, magnetic tapes and records, as well as biological objects and other results of the cosmonauts' two months of work in orbit. Nearly 500 million spheres illuminated have been photographed and observed at the request of agriculture, forestry and fisheries experts.

The large amount of space to the Salyut-7 station has made it possible to fill it with large parts of some of the

station's systems, such as regeneration filters and electronic blocks. These have been functioning in space for a long time, and are to be thoroughly examined by their designers. After Kosmos-1443 was separated from the station, the crew carried out another operation—re-docking the Soyuz station—other docking unit. On Wednesday, August 17, one more cargo ship, Progress-17, went into orbit round the Earth. On board are nearly two tonnes of cargo and mail from relatives and friends. Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alexandrov feel well, and are coping successfully with their programme.



A mass demonstration protesting against American military intervention in Central America, the Caribbean, and Northern Africa, took place recently in New York outside the aircraft carrier "The Intrepid", which the authorities have converted into a museum.

Photo by AP-TASS

SOVIET SCHOOLCHILDREN AND THEIR LEISURE

It is advisable that children spend their leisure not only in amusing themselves, but also in studying the culture and the arts of their native time. In many ways this promotes the harmonious development of their personalities. This country has thousands of cultural and educational establishments which form part of the secondary school educational network.

The most popular of such establishments among young children are probably the Palaces of Young Pioneers, large complexes which organize various activities for the following fields: the arts, science, the technical sciences, tourism and local lore. They set up associations uniting children according

to their special interests. The members of the clubs of international friendship, for instance, study the culture and the arts of foreign countries and correspond with their peers abroad.

Also available to children are all sorts of arts schools ranging from full-time establishments at which music and art are taught to amateur studios and drama and music groups. There are song and dance ensembles, choirs, art and cinema studios, drama and dance companies, orchestras and ballroom dancing schools.

Children also have wide opportunities to indulge in sports. Today, this country has six thousand children's and teenagers' sports schools, where



Young riders from the Prut, Moldavian state farm riding school.

role goes beyond helping secondary schools to organize physical training or providing facilities for physically gifted children. Such schools act as centers round which athletic activities for children within each city or district are grouped.

Round the Soviet Union

● **THE PLANTING OF WIND BREAKS, WITH A TOTAL LENGTH EQUAL TO THE DISTANCE SEPARATING THE EARTH FROM THE MOON, HAS COMPLETED IN THE UKRAINE.** They are planted along all riverbanks, reservoirs and ravines, as well as round grain fields, vegetable and sugar beet plantations. The wind breaks act as men's allies in the struggle to improve land fertility.

● **EMBEDDED PARTS FOR THE KUREIKA HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATION HAVE BEEN DISPATCHED TO EASTERN SIBERIA FROM PERM.** Before the navigation season in Siberia closes, the cargo of parts for the station will be transported along the Kama River, then by rail to Krasnoyarsk and along the Yenisei River.

● **FORESTERS IN TAJIKISTAN HAVE STARTED TO GROW THE VALUABLE PISTACHIO NUT ON AN INDUSTRIAL BASIS.** This is the first summer that the pistachio trees, planted several years ago in the Dangara forest, have borne fruit. Each tree yields up to 10 kilograms — twice as much as in natural conditions.

Main Directorate of Schools, the USSR Ministry of Secondary Education.

This year, the school curriculum has been revised, she writes. There is a new geometry course, for instance, which will be taught from new textbooks. The course is graded according to pupils' age. It emphasizes in a number of places, senior classes will be taught the fundamentals of programming, the author notes.

A more profound knowledge of Russian along with their own languages will be given to pupils of national schools.

In addition, new subjects have been introduced into the secondary school curriculum nationwide. One of these is hygiene and sex education, which is to be taught in the eighth form. Another is the ethics and psychology of family life. This course has been introduced experimentally in the ninth and tenth forms in a number of schools. In a year or two, it will be compulsory for all pupils on such subjects as the place of the individual in society and in the smallest unit — the family.

COMMUNICATION WITH OUR EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL BROTHERS

In the search for ways of contacting extra-terrestrial civilizations a problem confined to science alone or physics and astronomy is being tackled by the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The opinion prevails, states the author, that contact with extra-terrestrial intelligence is best established through the study of natural sciences. I disagree with the view held by many physicists that an extra-terrestrial civilization should pass onto its "youngsters" fragments of scientific knowledge. When it comes to contact with a more highly developed civilization, information about the structure of the sender's

intellect is preferable to information about the material of extraterrestrial knowledge available. In my opinion our music or poetry can give much more information about the structure of human psychology to a highly developed civilization than the data provided by physics. In the case of a highly developed civilization, it is not controlling those of a much lower stage, it is not person that the work of art to be conveyed should be on many levels. The language of the art used in communication between civilizations has undoubtedly reached the author concludes.

PLANS FOR COMMERCIAL BREEDING OF SEA BEAVER

The sea beaver is one of the world's rarest and most valued animals, hence its place in the Red Data Book, written by the VOZDUSHNY TRANSPORT newspaper, in its Nature and People column.

To protect the animal from extinction, Soviet scientists have set up a reserve for it on the Komandorski Islands where the Pacific and Bering seas meet, and now they are able to even more effectively protect the animal. It is possible, to start commercial production of its truly golden fur.

It was decided to set up a special sea beaver nursery where the animals will feel quite at home — but the big problem was, where?

Then the scientists had a bit of good luck. In studying the conditions for the sea beaver on Medny Island, south-west of the Komandorski Islands, a swimming party came across an ideal natural spot for breeding such experiments: a ledge covered with seaweed, the sea beaver's favorite food. Moreover, the ledge was connected to a bay in the open sea — regular high and low tide changes thus solved the problem of fresh water. Soviet scientists hope that if successful, this nursery will not only help to preserve the sea beaver, but even to breed it in captivity, the newspaper points out.

Hydroelectric station as ecological watchdog

An unusual task has been assigned to the Malaya Yenisei electric power station. It will ensure ecological protection for the river, the largest hydro on the Asian continent, which is to be built on this great Siberian waterway, the Sayano-Sknyo, goes into operation. Malaya Yenisei hydro will be the river downstream from the Sayano-Sknyo. In Leningrad plants have the manufacture of special for this unique satellite electric station. When the Malaya Yenisei hydro becomes operational, the downstream water will rise by six metres. At night, the water level will be brought to a day. The dam of the Malaya Yenisei will offset these ecological effects. The station's three 100,000 power units will ensure a flow. This is necessary to protect spawning areas on meadows and zones inhabited by wild animals.

A cascade of hydroelectric stations has already been built on the Yenisei, which is 5,000 kilometres long, to the Angara. Its tributary, the Angara, has a capacity to store 15 million kilowatts. The major power plants of the region of Siberia, under intensive development of electricity. The Sayano-Sknyo hydro is to add 1,000 MW — 72 million kilowatts by 1985.

WIND MOTORS FOR THE NORTH

Industries in Frum, capital of Kirghizia (the Soviet Union) have started to produce 10 kW synchronous generators which enable wind energy to be used. They are designed to operate in the northern part of the country where the wind is particularly strong and persistent.

The compact electric motor will operate with a self-excited wind motor. Such small plants are already operating in a number of districts.

Places to visit



Vasnetsov mansion



This unusual house in central Moscow where the artist Viktor Vasnetsov once lived seems to be full of history, fairy tales and legends. The house, built to his own design, became his home in 1894. He was already famous by then for "The Battle of the Golden Horde", "The Tale of the Sevens", and "The Tale of the Sevens". There he created "The Tale of the Sevens" and lots of illustrations and scenery for plays. The writers, Chekhov and Gorky, artists, Surikov and Polenov and illustrators have visited him at this house. Ilya Repin once told him, "If anyone taught me that the most important thing in art is creative spirit, it was you. This does not apply just to me. You are making a tremendous impact on the entire Russian school."

The museum address: 13 Vasnetsov Lane. Every day, except Monday and Tuesday.

Science and technology

BOTANISTS FIND OIL

Scientists, far from geology, have discovered oil in the desert Olmash area on the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea. Botanists applied patches of bright green grass, which can be easily seen from the air on the stony saline land.

By this they confirmed the hypothesis that grass grows thickly along fractures in the Earth's crust. The grass growth is stimulated by naphthenes which have been discovered in the soil. Naphthenes are hydrocarbon oil compounds emerging through fractures from the bowels of the Earth. On the horizon's advice, geologists drilled a well and struck oil.

Scientists in palynology, the science which studies plant pollen and spores, examined core samples from exploratory wells and separated from them the pollen of ancient plants. They have been preserved for millions of years in the rock structure. Using the pollen palynologists determined the species of the plants, the age of the geological stratum and the possible presence of oil.

EXCAVATORS CAN DO ANYTHING

Experts in land reclamation will now be able to increase productivity by 50 per cent thanks to units developed by Leningrad designers.

Having dug a trench, the person operating the excavator, can detach the bucket by just turning the lever. Using an hydraulic device with operators like a manipulator, the operator can manipulate the machine with a drilling rig without leaving the cabin. Therefore, the workers can carry on building the drainage pipes and start sinking wells immediately.

The Leningrad excavator plant has started to produce these steel earth-diggers with a mechanized replacement of the bit. The bucket which weighs

half a tonne, can now be replaced within a few minutes.

Now that the process of replacing the bit has been mechanized it will be possible to use the Leningrad-produced machines with a 0.5 m bucket for other purposes. Each of them could replace a whole series of specialized machines. There is no longer any need to transport it to the remote and often boggy districts where land improvement work is being conducted.

IN THE 'SUNHOUSE'

A husband (A. Alimyan) and a wife (M. Kalsahyan) have been living for more than a year in an unusual house in the village of Merisavan (Armenian SSR). They work for on altitude which designed ways of using solar and conventional energy for heating houses and supplying them with hot water. Sunlight collectors have been fixed onto the roof of a two-storey house. The water is heated by the sun. Every day during the summer the house receives between 2,000 and 3,000 litres of water with a temperature of 60-75°C. The family needs only 500 litres. During this last harsh winter the house was heated by sun energy. The results of this experiment lay out such collectors being installed in summer project camps, country houses, dairy farm sheds, rainwater and dairy plants where thermal energy is always in great demand.

A REMEDY FOR WEAR

Soviet researchers have invented powders which will reduce the wear and tear of machine parts.

Each particle of this substance represents a microscopic piece of solid lubricant coated in several micrometres of nickel. When the part wears out because of its heat, it lubricates itself. Tests have shown that the coefficient of friction is seven times smaller. For example, plasma spraying of metallic grains over the surface of diesel engine piston rings makes them last three times as long. The powders invented by the Leningrad scientists do not contain the much needed tungsten.

VIEWPOINT

Workers call for greater discipline at work

The CPSU Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions have adopted a decision on additional measures to consolidate discipline of work. What lies behind the decision? Vasily GRIGORIEV, secretary of the Central Committee of the Engineering and Instrumental - Making Workers Union answers this question put to him by an MNI correspondent.

In the Soviet Union there is no private property, no exploitation of man by man and unemployment has been unknown for over 60 years. Improper living standards for the Soviet people depend on honest work, strict discipline and efficient work organization. Naturally these requirements are not the same today as they were yesterday. They take shape along with the growth and expansion of the national economy. I will try to explain this by providing specific examples.

Let us take two years for comparison — 1910 and 1982. National income and social production figures for one month of 1982 were equal to equivalent figures for the whole 1910. Industrial production for 16 days in 1982 was equal to that for the whole of 1910. It is worth calculating the increased cost in every minute of wasted work time.

There is one more factor that should be taken into account. The latest technology consists of highly productive machines and equipment which are much easier, but which greatly facilitate human labour. This technology puts the scope of modern production have complicated the mutual relations between various branches of the national economy making them more dependent on one another, and requiring a higher degree of responsibility from every company plant, shop, and from every worker.

Under these conditions the slightest violation of work discipline is extremely costly to each plant or company. To the USSR every enterprise owes a definite sum of money in the incentive fund at the workers, the social and cultural projects and to housing construction. This places a considerable financial burden on the state as a whole for four-fifths of the national income goes towards improvement in people's well-being.

This is why industrial and farm workers, collective farmers, engineers, directors of collective farms and plants and companies, scientists, culture work collectives, founding ideas in industry have come up with proposals about the need to consolidate work discipline — a vital requirement arising out of the itself.

The Law of the USSR on Work Collectives became operative in this country as of August 1, 1982. It provides the collectives with new opportunities for actively influencing the work of an enterprise, and of every member of staff, for encouraging those who work in an exemplary manner and for bringing influence to bear on those who violate discipline.

The USSR Law on Work Collectives and the decision to consolidate work discipline aim at one and the same goal: obligatory implementation of the main plans of the further growth of this country's economy and of raising, on this basis, the living standards of over 272 million citizens.

COAL CONVEYER

A conveyor is to replace hundreds of trains and heavy-duty vehicles. It will link the major projects of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy com-

plex, i.e. the Berezovsky open-cast coal mine and No. 1 Berezovskaya heat and power plant. This unique rock rail coal is now being built.

Every day 100,000 tonnes of fuel will be sent along this giant conveyor to the thermal

power station at the impressive speed of 4.6 metres per second. This will help the heat and power plant to operate efficiently. Two conveyor belts will be laid in a closed tunnel which will increase the safety and efficiency of the coal conveyor.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SUN'S NEW FUNCTIONS

One hundred jobs carried out by the sun for man — this may not so far be a reality, but it is no longer a dream either, writes PRAVDA. This has been proved by the experience of using solar energy in Turkmenia (Central Asia) where expert assessment produces one kilowatt of solar energy for every hour of daylight. A helio complex has been built in the Central Karakum Inter-Chaga Sow, which supplies water to cattle and shepherds and provides people with other essentials they need surrounded by sands.

They have begun to build a pilot hydrocomplex in the Tash-Gut Sow so that grapes, plums, apricots and apples can be grown in the desert.

An experimental industrial helio station is to be built in the Turkmen village of Bekova. It will serve as a kind of research laboratory and will also pump water over the surrounding hills where the Central Botanical Gardens of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences is located.

The solar power stations will not only be useful for agriculture but will supply power to remote weather stations, lighting and radio devices for sea navigation, cohodo defence systems for pipelines, power transmission lines, the measuring and TV-control equipment of gas-and-oil pipelines.

The Turkmen researchers' latest projects include a solar electrolyser for microplasma brazing, metal-cutting and welding, a solar device for charging electric cars and a variety of medical equipment.

NEW CURRICULUM FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

What new things will the forthcoming school year hold in store for forty million Soviet schoolchildren? This provides the subject of an article in the TRUD newspaper by N. Yozmolayeva, deputy chief of the

SEA CONTROL

The stock of sturgeon in the Sea of Azov has considerably increased in recent years.

The water in the sea has become purer. All the twelve major rivers flowing across the Donetsk coast (Soviet Ukraine) and emptying into the Sea of Azov have been taken under stringent control by hydrologists. An automated water quality control system is in operation on the Sevastopol coast.

The capacity of purifying installations at industrial plants, mines and factories in the Donetsk Region has more than

doubled since 1970, when the state programme for the protection of the Azov and Black sea areas from pollution came into effect. Thanks to the programme, all discharge of industrial effluents into the sea is controlled without preliminary purification has been brought to an end.

Special measures to keep the sea pure have been introduced by the Azov Shipping Administration. All its ships are provided with special separators to prevent the discharge of waste, while sea-clearing vessels have started patrolling port areas.

LIFE IN BEBNISI IS GOOD

The Bebnisi settlement in Georgia took the gold medal in the USSR competitions for designing and building settlements in rural areas.

Consideration towards nature and a modern layout make a good combination here. The builders have left intact the

wild groves and natural ponds. The private plots of land attached to the houses were planned in such a way that they back onto a forest-park area which has sports grounds, tennis courts and a swimming pool.

COVER FOR COTTON

It took five people just three days to build two warehouses for raw cotton at the Kere Su gashy Uzbekistan. That is because they were assembled out of reinforced concrete vaulted panels.

Each panel has a framework and a floor slab covering 54 square metres. Thirty-two of

these panels built a huge "tent" which can take hundreds of tonnes of cotton.

Several more warehouses will be put to use by the time this cotton harvesting season begins. This will help supply the country's textile industry with high-quality raw cotton.

COME TO BORZHOMI

The earthening surroundings of Borzhomi, the well-known mineral-water spa in Georgia, hold out irrefragable appeal for holiday-makers in addition to the numerous mineral-water springs there is the canyon to be visited, through which the Kura River winds its tempestuous way. One photo shows a pump room in Borzhomi, where visitors are given glasses of the world-famous mineral water to sip. Today Borzhomi is one of Georgia's major tourist resorts.

The USSR is a land of peace and friendship

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

YURI BOGATYRYOV

Gérald Philpott was buried in the costume he wore for Cid. Yuri Bogatyryov dreamt of donning (Oblomov's famous dressing gown—Oblomov being the hero of Goncharov's classic novel of the same name. But alas for him, in "Several Days in the Life of I. I. Oblomov," the screen version of the novel, the director, Nikita Mikhalkov, gave Bogatyryov instead the diametrically opposed role of Shitola. Bogatyryov told us that Oblomov, kind and sensitive but utterly incapable of action, a passive lazybones who spends all his life in a cocoon like to the dry energetic rationalist Shitola. But it was on this very fact that the director was backing and Bogatyryov proved the accuracy of Mikhalkov's judgement by giving a marvellous performance as Shitola.

Bogatyryov belongs in a category of actors that is becoming increasingly rare—he is a character actor. And he is best at playing parts which in no way resemble his own personality. He admits he enjoys playing negative parts. But here he is not of luck, for film directors persist in casting him to the role of kind courageous hero.

Indeed it is only Nikita Mikhalkov, who introduced Bogatyryov in the screen, who casts him as a character actor. In Mikhalkov's tragedy, "Andaya," Yuri plays the young heroine's friend and cowardly husband. Bogatyryov's handsome intelligent features were unrecognizable to his role. This is all the more remarkable in that the actor was practically no make-up—he was wearing instead being psychological "make-up." And here he probably relies on his love for character analysis.

"I get carried away very easily," says Bogatyryov. "As a child I was enthralled by the circus and puppet-theatre. Then later I became



angrased to drawing. I entered art school, but instead of drawing I began to organize drama circles there and to act. I then went to a drama college, where I again took up drawing."

And ever since acting and drawing have played equal parts in his life. And it appears that these two activities, far from hindering each other, help this talented man to realize himself.

Tolya SAVITSKAYA

100 PAINTINGS

More than 100 paintings by outstanding Russian and Western artists are now on display in Swiss art galleries. The paintings come from the state museums of Moscow and Leningrad—the Tretyakov, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the Hermitage. The best works of Russian and Soviet artists, including Serov, Petrov-Vodkin, Deineka, Malevich and others, will be on show at the Petit Palais (Geneva museum of modern art), for four months. An exhibition of more than 40 works by Claude Monet,

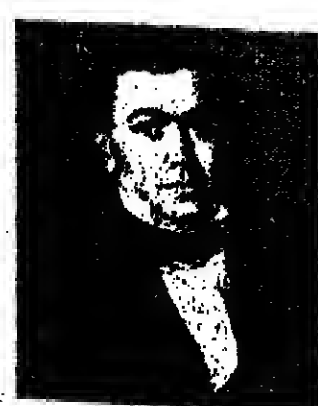
Cezanne, Gauguin, Van Gogh, Picasso, Matisse and others—has opened in Switzerland's largest gallery in Lugano. Our exchange of paintings and art exhibitions with Switzerland is becoming a tradition. The works of Stelin, the well-known Swiss monochrome painter of the late 19th century, have already been shown in the Soviet Union. An exhibition of Geneva enamel collected from various Swiss museums is now being shown in some Soviet cities.

Russian portraiture: new discoveries



Unknown artist. "Portrait of a Girl with a Blue Checkered Kerchief on Her Shoulders." Unknown artist. "Portrait of a Girl in a Brocade Veil."

"Russian Portraiture of the late 19th century" is the name of an exhibition now on in Moscow's History Museum. Several such exhibitions have been arranged in the past few years, but the current one is the largest to date, with 70 portraits on view spanning a considerable period of time. The values of them were done on festive occasions when the sitters were decked in their best clothing decorated with pearls and gold while the portraits of the 19th century lost their originality acquiring a uniform high-society character.



A. Zavarzin. "A Portrait of A. Khludov."

INDIAN FILMS IN MOSCOW

A week of Indian films devoted to the 36th anniversary of India's independence and the 12th anniversary of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and India, is being held in Moscow.

The twelve feature films shown in two dozen cinemas include Soviet-Indian co-productions as well as movies by Indian directors made of national studios. The first co-production was the "Wanderings Beyond Three Seas" about the travels of Russian merchant Afanasy Nikitin to India in the 15th century (made in 1951). This was followed by other joint productions. Alexander Zguridi, the well-known Soviet director of films about nature, has worked a lot and to great

effect with his Indian colleagues. One of his co-productions — the "Black Mountain" — is included in the program for the week. The film is a Hindi-Uzbek co-production, is shown on Soviet screens in several cities and is very popular with audiences.

During the recent 12th International Moscow Film Festival the retrospective show of films by Raj Kapoor, the well-known Indian actor and director, was a great success. At the International Film Market last month 12 Soviet feature films and 12 Soviet feature films were sold to Indian film workers to produce and strengthen cooperation was also manifested in plans for three joint productions.

HIGH AWARDS FOR SOVIET ARCHITECTS

Soviet architects have taken 11 out of the 37 prizes at the International Architects competition "Interarch-83" in Sofia, Bulgaria. Nearly 400 works from 36 countries were submitted. The awards went to Vasilyev, Davtyan and Sotirov from the Georgian village of Mukhroni (Transcaucasia). The jury mentioned the laconic, expressive and national character of the memorial. The prize winners included the architects of Moscow's new Tchaikovsky drama theatre, of the concert hall in Sverdlovsk (Black

Sea resort) and a yachting club in Tallinn (capital of the Estonian Republic). Soviet architects won high awards at the competition. The main prize and award of the President of the International Union of Architects went to R. Karp and R. Aliev who designed the Palace of Culture and Sport in the old city of Tbilisi. The Grand Prix was awarded to Oleg Romanov and Mark Khidkebel for their joint recreation complex project. Their design was based on the advice of children who tell them what they thought a complex should look like.



Lagima, Negra, or Black Tears, is the name of the ensemble, the most popular in Cuba, which you see in this photo. Noted for their merry and infectious style of performance of compositions in traditional genres, they gave concerts to the Okiyev Concert Hall, in Moscow.

Photo by Gennady Dubetkovsky

'Giselle' being filmed for TV

"Giselle," in a production by the Kirov Opera and Ballet Company, will soon be shown on TV screens the world over. The National Video Corporation, Great Britain, has started shooting a film of the ballet jointly with the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

The Kirov Theatre has won a well-deserved reputation for its sell the world over, and "Giselle" could well stand as a symbol of the company's supreme art, says producer Gerald Sanzani, representing the National Video Corporation which specializes in filming ballet and opera productions. Sanzani has high praise for Galina Merzetskaya who dances the title role in the film. Several productions by this famous company, which is celebrating its 20th anniversary, have been filmed for Europe on TV this year. Amongst them, "The Marriage of Figaro" and "The Marriage of Figaro" and another film about the theatre has been made in Bulgaria.

WHAT'S ON?

August 20-22

THEATRES

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt), 20 — Bogdanov, "The Puppet Show," "The Unknown Woman," Moscow Miniatures Theatre (3 Karely Ryd St), 20, 21 — "Men and Women," 22 — "Friends Are Always Friends."

CIRCUS

State Circus on Leo Tolstoy (7 Prinsipal Vainadokogol, "Car-nival of Peace"—a fairy-show in two parts by leading circus artists.

FILMS

According to the Rules of War (Mosfilm Studios). Poor Soviet recruits, just arrived at the front, fight a detachment of out-paratroopers during the Great Patriotic War.

Cinema "Tashkent" 11 — Per-ways. Novozakusnaya St, Metro Ryazanskaya Prospekt.

Such a Liar (India, in 2 parts). About a guy from Bombay who lives in a dream world. Cinemas: "Pobeda" (17 Al-mansovskaya St, Metro Prospektovskaya St), "Rodina" (5 Serp-novskaya St, Metro Serp-novskaya St).

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (Rostov Hotel, 1 Moskovskaya Embankment), 20 — Jazz group (Nikolayev), 21, 22 — Singer and composer, M. Karpovskiy (Cheskel), 22 — Variety show (Cheskelovskiy), 22 — National music and dance ensemble (Kazakhstan).

Palace of Sport (Luzhnik), 20 — August 21 — Moscow State Ballet on Ice. A two-part show directed by Mikhail Godevich.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Academy of Arts (21 Kropotkinskaya St).

BUSINESS

GROWING MUTUAL EXCHANGE

Economic exchange is the most extensive and dynamic phase of cooperation between the USSR and Romania. One of the striking proofs is the rapid growth of reciprocal trade. Since 1970 the volume of goods turned over has increased eleven times. From 1970 to 1983 it amounted to 10,200 million rubles in the current five-year period (1981-83), as envisaged by the trade agreement. It must exceed 12,000 million rubles. The implementation of the agreement is successful. Only in the first six months of 1983 the volume of trade grew more than 16 per cent compared with the same period of last year, reaching 1,241 million rubles.

The Soviet Union which ranks first in Romania's export import transactions, supplies it with many types of machines and equipment needed by her economy, including various

machine tools, metallurgical, power mining and road building equipment. Thanks to Soviet exports Romania meets a considerable part of her requirements in fuel and raw materials. The USSR is one of the main importers of Romanian industrial goods among them a considerable amount of machines and equipment. Thus in 1976-80 the USSR accounted for about 50 per cent of Romania's exports of electric motors and agricultural machines, 30 per cent of sea-going and river ships, 25 per cent of oil refining and oil-extracting equipment. The USSR imports from Romania some types of chemical equipment, various models of freight cars, including those for carrying grain. On the whole, the share of machines and equipment in Soviet-Romanian goods turnover is about 30 per cent.

Sovinteravtoservice on credit

A Motor Car in the Hand — the emblem of the Sovinteravtoservice production association of the Ministry of the Automobile transport of the Russian Federation is known to many transportation and consumer organizations engaged in international exchange in five years since its foundation the association has accumulated some experience in serving the transportation means of foreign firms and organizations.

Specialists of the association have worked out a system of granting various services by vehicle order to the owners of foreign transport on the territory of the USSR. For example, a driver of a bus or a lorry, belonging to a foreign firm, on presenting instead of company service pad, will receive at special filling stations the

needed amount of fuel, which is entered in the receipt of that pad. Accounts for obtaining fuel on credit by service pads are settled in a centralized way between the Sovinteravtoservice and the agent firms.

Apart from refuelling by the same service pads one can get, on easy terms more than 30 different services as, for instance, a hotel accommodation with 40 per cent discount; food in restaurants and cafés; repairs of motor transport. The service are granted by the service establishments situated on the roads and in populated areas where international automobile communication is in operation.

Today, the association has contracted firms with many foreign trade enterprises, organizations and joint-stock societies which distribute service pads abroad and settle accounts for obtained services.

Dialogue is possible—Rockefeller's view

David Rockefeller, former Chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, has called for dialogue between the United States of America and the USSR. Though both countries have radically different outlooks he said to an interview to the Japanese "Asahi" newspaper, dialogue between them is possible. And the best form it can take is trade between the two countries, and the promotion of contacts in various spheres. In this way both sides have a better chance of understanding one another.

David Rockefeller called the policy of economic sanctions adopted by the US administration "a great mistake."

Total fiasco of economic blackmail

M. Forrestal, ex-president of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council, and J. Giffin, president of Armo, Iowa, spoke out against use of trade as an instrument of foreign policy. In an article published by "The New York Times" they make the point that Washington's attempts to bring political pressure to bear on other countries by employing various kinds of trade embargoes only have the effect of dealing a keen blow to the interests of American exporters themselves.

Forrestal and Giffin speak about the total fiasco of the Reagan administration's attempts to influence the Soviet Union in this way. It is difficult to imagine, they write, a vitally important product or technology which the Soviet Union is unable either to produce itself or import.

AT A FUR AUCTION

Over 200 fur experts from 19 countries participated in the summer 1983 fur auction in Leningrad. The most representative "delegations" were those of Britain and Italy. The Soviet collection included 40 types of furs and korakul.

BIG PLANS AHEAD



The Australian tourists visit the Intourist office. Photo by Boris Prikhadko

The Australian tourist agency, Allied Travel Services, is a member of the USSR-Australia Friendship Society. A group of Society activists recently arrived in this country on a tour organized by Allied Travel in cooperation with Intourist. The group to be present in Moscow where they are engaged on interesting exhibition about their country of origin. After Moscow, they are to visit Leningrad, Bryansk, and the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and the Far East.

Our agency set up its first contacts with Intourist ten years ago, says Robert Baguerre, Allied Travel Services' General Manager. Frankly speaking, to date we have had little opportunity of sending groups to the Soviet Union directly, we have made use of the services of intermediary firms. We now feel, however, that it is time we started to be more active. We have been greatly helped by Intourist which has kindly offered us a number of interesting programmes. Speaking about prospects for the future, we should mention

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For further details contact the Intourist office in your country. Soviet trade representations or travel companies arranging trips to the USSR, or write direct to Intourist head office at 16, Prinsipal Marxa Moscow 103009. Tel: 103-69-62. Telex: 313711, 413214



Intourist USSR Company for Foreign Travel

Intourist news

our plans for cooperation with the Friendship Society. The organization of this tour is a specific example of such links.

There are many travel agencies in Australia and, in order to avoid duplication, we are seeking for new approaches in our work. First and foremost I have in view the arrangement of tours to your country for specialized groups. The majority of such tours are organized for tourists, with a special interest in Soviet agriculture, as well as for the young. To me it seems very important that Australian and Soviet young people should have the opportunity to get to know each other better. In Australia we know very little about life in the USSR.

Speaking for myself, as someone on his first visit to the USSR this tour has meant a discovery of a country of vast scope with varied traditions and a way of life different to our own.

Our agency also caters for foreign tourists in Australia. I therefore hope that in future we will have the opportunity of receiving Soviet groups in cooperation with Intourist.

Tourist exchange, new meetings and new acquaintance promote mutual understanding, trust, and friendship. I hope that we shall be mutually successful on this road. Mr. Baguerre concluded.

Viktor YEVKIN